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(54) Title: LIPASE VARIANTS

(57) Abstract: Attaching a peptide extension to the C-terminal amino acid of a lipase re-duces the tendency to form odor. This may lead to lipase variants with a reduced odor generation when washing textile soiled with fat which includes relatively short-chain fatty acyl groups (e.g. up to C8) such as dairy stains containing butter fat or tropical oils such as ecocout oil or palm kernel oil.

WO 02/062973

## LIPASE VARIANTS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to lipase variants with reduced potential for odor generation and to a method of preparing them. It particularly relates to variants suited for use in detergent compositions, more particularly variants of the *Thermomyces lanuginosus* lipase showing a first-wash effect and a reduced tendency to form odors when washing cloth soiled with milk fat.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Lipases are useful, e.g., as detergent enzymes to remove lipid or fatty stains from clothes and other textiles, as additives to dough for bread and other baked products. Thus, a lipase derived from *Thermomyces lanuginosus* (synonym *Humicola lanuginosa*, EP 258 068 and EP 305 216) is sold for detergent use under the tradename Lipolase (product of Novo Nordisk A/S). WO 0060063 describes variants of the *T. lanuginosus* lipase with a particularly good first-wash performance in a detergent solution. WO 9704079, WO 9707202 and WO 15 0032758 also disclose variants of the *T. lanuginosus* lipase.

In some applications, it is of interest to minimize the formation of odor-generating short-chain fatty acids. Thus, it is known that laundry detergents with lipases may sometimes leave residual odors attached to cloth soiled with milk (EP 430315).

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The inventors have found that attaching a peptide extension to the C-terminal amino acid of a lipase may reduce the tendency to form odor. This may lead to lipase variants with a reduced odor generation when washing textile soiled with fat which includes relatively short-chain fatty acyl groups (e.g. up to C<sub>8</sub>) such as dairy stains containing butter fat or tropical oils such as coconut oil or palm kernel oil. The variants may have an increased specificity for long-chain acyl groups over the short-chain acyl and/or an increased activity ratio at alkaline pH to neutral pH, i.e. a relatively low lipase activity at the neutral pH (around pH 7) during rinsing compared to the lipase activity at alkaline pH (e.g. pH 9 or 10) similar to the pH in a detergent solution.

Accordingly, the invention provides a method of producing a lipase by attaching a peptide extension to the C-terminal of a parent lipase and screening resulting polypeptides for lipases with any of the above improved properties.

The invention also provides a polypeptide having lipase activity and having an amino acid sequence which comprises a parent polypeptide with lipase activity and a peptide extension attached to the C-terminal of the parent polypeptide.

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UAMH (University of Alberta Mold Herbarium & Culture Collection), Devonian Botanic Garden, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 3GI.

Alternatively, the parent lipase may be a variant obtained by altering the amino acid sequence of any of the above lipases, particularly a variant having first-wash activity as described in WO 0060063 or as described below.

## Peptide extension at C-terminal

The invention provides attachment of a peptide addition by a peptide bond to the C-terminal amino acid of a parent lipase (e.g. to L269 of the *T.* lanuginosus lipase shown as SEQ ID NO: 2). The peptide extension may be attached by site-directed or random mutagenesis.

The peptide extension at the C-terminal may consist of 2-15 amino acid residues, particularly 2-11 or 3-10, e.g. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 or 11 residues.

The extension may particularly have the following residues at the positions indicated (counting from the original C-terminal):

- a negative amino acid residue (e.g. D or E) at the first position,
- a small, electrically uncharged amino acid (e.g. S, T, V or L) at the 2<sup>nd</sup> and/or the 3<sup>nd</sup> position, and/or
- a positive amino acid residue (e.g. H or K) at the 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> position, particularly the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup>.

The peptide extension may be HTPSSGRGGHR or a truncated form thereof, e.g. HTPSSGRGG, HTPSSGR, HTPSS OR HTP. Other examples are KV, EST, LVY, RHT, SVF, SVT, TAD, TPA, AGVF and PGLPFKRV.

The peptide extension may be attached by mutagenesis using a vector (a plasmid) encoding the parent polypeptide and an oligonucleotide having a stop codon corresponding to an extension of 2-15 amino acids from the C-terminal. The nucleotides between the C-terminal and the stop codon may be random or may be biased to favor the amino acids described above. One way of doing this would be to design a DNA oligo, which contains the desired random mutations as well has the sequence necessary to hybridize to the 3'end of the gene of interest. This DNA oligo is used in a PCR reaction along with an oligo with the capability of hybridizing to the opposite DNA strand (as known to a person skilled in the art). The PCR fragment is then cloned into the desired context (expression vector).

## Increased long-chain/short-chain specificity

The lipase of the invention may have an increased long-chain/short-chain specificity compared to the parent enzyme, e.g. an increased ratio of activity on long-chain (e.g. C<sub>16</sub>-35 C<sub>20</sub>) triglycerides to the activity on short-chain (e.g. C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) triglycerides. This may be deter-

Also, the lipase may have a negative or neutral net electric charge in the region 90-101 (particularly 94-101), i.e. the number of negative amino acids may be equal to or greater than the number of positive amino acids. Thus, the region may be unchanged from Lipolase, having two negative amino acids (D96 and E99) and one positive (K98), and having a neutral amino acid at position 94 (N94), or the region may be modified by one or more substitutions.

Alternatively, two of the three amino acids N94, N96 and E99 may have a negative or unchanged electric charge. Thus, all three amino acids may be unchanged or may be changed by a conservative or negative substitution, i.e. N94(neutral or negative), D(negative) and E99(negative). Examples are N94D/E and D96E.

Further, one of the three amino acids N94, N96 and E99 may be substituted so as to increase the electric charge, i.e. N94(positive), D96(neutral or positive) or E99 (neutral or positive). Examples are N94K/R, D96I/L/N/S/W or E99N/Q/K/R/H.

The parent lipase may comprise a substitution corresponding to E99K combined with a negative amino acid in the region corresponding to 90-101, e.g. D96D/E.

The substitution of a neutral with a negative amino acid (N94D/E), may improve the performance in an anionic detergent. The substitution of a neutral amino acid with a positive amino acid (N94K/R) may provide a variant lipase with good performance both in an anionic detergent and in an anionic/non-ionic detergent (a detergent with e.g. 40-70 % anionic out of total surfactant).

## 20 Amino acids at other positions

The parent lipase may optionally comprise substitution of other amino acids, particularly less than 10 or less than 5 such substitutions. Examples are substitutions corresponding to Q249R/K/H, R209P/S and G91A in SEQ ID NO: 2. Further substitutions may, e.g., be made according to principles known in the art, e.g. substitutions described in WO 92/05249, WO 94/25577, WO 95/22615, WO 97/04079 and WO 97/07202.

## Parent lipase variants

The parent lipase may comprise substitutions corresponding to G91G/A +E99E/D/R/K +T231T/S/R/K +N233N/Q/R/K +Q249Q/N/R/K in SEQ ID NO: 2. Some particular examples are variants with substitutions corresponding to the following.

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T231R+ N233R	
D96L+ T231R+ N233R	
G91A+ E99K+ T231R+ N233R+ Q249R	
R209P +T231R +N233R	
E87K +G91D +D96L +G225P +T231R +N233R +Q249R +N251D	
G91A +E99K +T189G +T231R +N233R +Q249R	

nal of Molecular Biology, 48, 443-45), using GAP with the following settings for polypeptide sequence comparison: GAP creation penalty of 3.0 and GAP extension penalty of 0.1.

## Amino acid sequence alignment

In this specification, amino acid residues are identified by reference to SEQ ID NO: 2. To find corresponding positions in another lipase sequence, the sequence is aligned to SEQ ID NO: 2 by using the GAP alignment. GAP is provided in the GCG program package (Program Manual for the Wisconsin Package, Version 8, August 1994, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin, USA 53711) (Needleman, S.B. and Wunsch, C.D., (1970), Journal of Molecular Biology, 48, 443-45). The following settings are used for polypeptide sequence comparison: GAP creation penalty of 3.0 and GAP extension penalty of 0.1.

## DNA sequence, Expression vector, Host cell, Production of lipase

The invention provides a DNA sequence encoding the lipase of the invention, an expression vector harboring the DNA sequence, and a transformed host cell containing the DNA sequence or the expression vector. These may be obtained by methods known in the art.

The invention also provides a method of producing the lipase by culturing the transformed host cell under conditions conducive for the production of the lipase and recovering the lipase from the resulting broth. The method may be practiced according to principles known in the art.

## Lipase activity

## Lipase activity on tributyrin at neutral and alkaline pH (LU7 and LU9)

A substrate for lipase is prepared by emulsifying tributyrin (glycerin tributyrate) using gum Arabic as emulsifier. The hydrolysis of tributyrin at 30 °C at pH 7 or 9 is followed in a pH-stat titration experiment. One unit of lipase activity (1 LU7 or 1 LU9) equals the amount of enzyme capable of releasing 1 µmol butyric acid/min at pH 7 or 9. LU7 is also referred to as LU.

The relative lipase activity at neutral and alkaline pH may be expressed as LU9/LU7. This ratio may be at least 2.0.

## 30 Lipase activity on triolein (SLU)

The lipase activity is measured at 30°C and pH 9 with a stabilized olive oil emulsion (Sigma catalog No. 800-1) as the substrate, in a 5 mM Tris buffer containing 40 mM NaCl and 5 mM calcium chloride. 2.5 ml of the substrate is mixed with 12.5 ml buffer, the pH is ad-

Phosphonate [1-hydroxyethane-1,2-diylbis(phosphonic acid)]	0.1
Codium porbamto monohydroto	11.2
Sodium perborate monohydrate  Tetraacetylethylenediamine (TAED)	6.3
Copoly(acrylic acid/maleic acid)	4.3
SRP (soil release polymer)	1.2

## **Detergent additive**

According to the invention, the lipase may typically be used as an additive in a detergent composition. This additive is conveniently formulated as a non-dusting granulate, a stabilized liquid, a slurry or a protected enzyme. The additive may be prepared by methods known in the art.

#### **DETERGENT COMPOSITION**

The detergent compositions of the invention may for example, be formulated as hand and machine laundry detergent compositions including laundry additive compositions and compositions suitable for use in the pretreatment of stained fabrics, rinse added fabric softener compositions, and compositions for use in general household hard surface cleaning operations and dishwashing operations.

The detergent composition of the invention comprises the lipase of the invention and a surfactant. Additionally, it may optionally comprise a builder, another enzyme, a suds suppresser, a softening agent, a dye-transfer inhibiting agent and other components conventionally used in detergents such as soil-suspending agents, soil-releasing agents, optical brighteners, abrasives, bactericides, tarnish inhibitors, coloring agents, and/or encapsulated or non-encapsulated perfumes.

The detergent composition according to the invention can be in liquid, paste, gel, bar, tablet or granular forms. The pH (measured in aqueous solution at use concentration) will usually be neutral or alkaline, e.g. in the range of 7-11, particularly 9-11. Granular compositions according to the present invention can also be in "compact form", i.e. they may have a relatively higher density than conventional granular detergents, i.e. form 550 to 950 g/l.

The lipase of the invention, or optionally another enzyme incorporated in the detergent composition, is normally incorporated in the detergent composition at a level from 0.00001% to 2% of enzyme protein by weight of the composition, preferably at a level from 0.0001% to 1% of enzyme protein by weight of the composition, more preferably at a level from 0.001% to 0.5% of enzyme protein by weight of the composition, even more preferably at a level from 0.01% to 0.2% of enzyme protein by weight of the composition. 15

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A PCR reaction was made using oligo19671 and 991222j1 (SEQ ID NO: 11 and 12) with pENi1576 as template in a total of 100 μl using PWO polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim). Oligo 991222J1 adds 3 extra amino acids on the C-terminal.

The PCR fragment was purified on a Biorad column and cut BamHI/SacII.

The plasmid pENI1861 (described in PCT/DK01/00805) was cut BamHI / SacII.

The PCR fragment and the plasmid vector was purified from a 1 % gel.

Vector and PCR fragment was ligated O/N, and electro-transformed into the E.coli strain DH10B giving 123,000 independent E.coli transformants.

10 independent clones were sequenced and showed satisfactory diversity.

10 A DNA-prep was made from all the clones.

## Aspergillus transformation and screening.

Approximately 5 ug DNA plasmid was transformed into Jal355 (as mentioned in WO 00/24883). After 20 minutes incubation with PEG, the protoplasts were washed twice with 1.2 M sorbitol, 10 mM Tris pH7.5 (to remove CaCl<sub>2</sub>).

The protoplasts were mixed in an alginate-solution (1.5 % alginate, 1 % dextran, 1.2 M sorbitol, 10 mM Tris pH 7.5). Using a pump (Ole Dich 110ACR.80G38.CH5A), this alginate solution dripped into a CaCl2 - solution (1.2 M sorbitol, 10 mM Tris pH 7.5., 0.2 M CaCl2) from a height of 15 cm. This created alginate beads of app. 2.5 mm in diameter with app. one transformed protoplast in every second bead. Approximately 55,000 transformants were 20 generated.

After the beads had been made, they were transferred to 1.2 M sorbitol, 10 mM Tris pH7.5, 10 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> and grown o/n at 30°C. The beads were washed twice with sterile water and afterwards transferred to 1\*vogel (without a carbon source, which is already present in the alginate-beads (dextran)). The beads grew o/w at 30°C.

After o/w growth, the beads were spread on plates containing TIDE and olive oil (1 g/L agarose, 0.1 M Tris pH 9.0, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 25 ml/L olive oil, 1.4 g/L TIDE, 0.004 % brilliant green). The plates were incubated o/n at 37°C.

384 positive beads were transferred to four 96 well microtiter plates containing 150 µl 1\*vogel, 2 % maltose in each well.

The plates were grown for 3 days at 34°C.

Media was assayed for activity towards pnp-valerate and pnp-palmitate at pH7.5 (as described in WO 00/24883)). The 64 clones having the highest activity on the long-chained substrate (pnp-palmitate) as well as low activity on the short chained substrate (pnp-valerate) were isolated on small plates, from which they were inoculated into a 96 well microtiter plate 35 containing 200 μl 1\*vogel, 2 % maltose in each well.

After growth for 3 days at 34°C the media was once again assayed for activity towards pnp-valerate and pnp-palmitate at pH7.5, as well as activity towards pnp-palmiate at pH10.

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The lipase variant was added to the wash liquor at a dosage of 0.25 or 1.0 mg enzyme protein per liter. A control was made without addition of lipase variant, and a reference experiment was made with a lipase variant having the same amino acid sequence without any peptide extension.

The swatches were washed a second washing without lipase.

The performance was evaluated as follows:

- Odor generation was evaluated by a sensory panel, keeping the washed butter swatches in closed vials until the evaluation.
- Wash performance was evaluated by measuring the remission of the lard swatches after the first or the second washing. All variants showed a significant performance in this one-cycle washing test.
- A benefit/risk ratio was calculated as the performance on lard swatches after the first or second washing divided by the odor on butter swatches. An improved benefit/risk ratio indicates that the lipase can be dosed at a higher level than the reference to give wash performance on level with the reference with reduced odor.

All variants tested showed lower odor generation and/or a higher benefit/risk ratio than the same lipase without a peptide extension at the C-terminal.

## Example 3: First-wash performance, activity at alkaline/neutral pH, long-chain/short-20 chain activity

The following lipase variants based on SEQ ID NO: 2 were evaluated:

G91A +E99K +T231R +N233R +Q249R +270HTPSSGRGGHR

G91A +E99K +T231R +N233R +Q249R +270HTPSSGRGG

G91A +E99K +T231R +N233R +Q249R +270HTPSSGR

25 G91A +E99K +T231R +N233R +Q249R +270HTPSS

G91A +E99K +T231R +N233R +Q249R +270EST

The first-wash performance was evaluated as described above, and each lipase variant was found to give a remission increase ( $\Delta R$ ) above 3.0.

The lipase activity was determined as LU7, LU9 and SLU by the methods described above. Each lipase variant was found to have a LU9/LU7 ratio above 2.0 and a SLU/LU9 ratio above 2.0.

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## **CLAIMS**

- 1. A method of producing a polypeptide having lipase activity comprising:
  - a) preparing at least one polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which comprises:

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- i) a parent polypeptide having lipase activity and,
- ii) a peptide extension attached to the C-terminal of the parent polypeptide,
- b) selecting a polypeptide which has lipase activity and which compared to the parent polypeptide has:

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- i) a lower ratio between activities towards short-chain versus longchain fatty acyl esters,
- ii) a lower ratio between lipase activities at neutral versus alkaline pH, and/or
- iii) a lower tendency to form odor in textile swatches with fatty soiling washed in detergent with the polypeptide,
- c) producing the selected polypeptide.
- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the parent polypeptide has an amino acid sequence which has at least 50 % identity with SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 3. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein the peptide extension consists of 2-15 amino acid residues, particularly 3-10.
  - 4. The method of any of claims 1-3 wherein the peptide extension comprises a positive amino acid residue at position 4, 5 or 6.
- 5. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein the polypeptide is prepared by mutagenesis using of a plasmid encoding the parent polypeptide and an oligonucleotide having a stop codon25 corresponding to an extension of 2-15 amino acids.
  - 6. A polypeptide having lipase activity and having an amino acid sequence which comprises:
    - a) a parent polypeptide having lipase activity and
    - b) a peptide extension comprising a positive, negative or polar amino acid residue attached to the C-terminal of the parent polypeptide.

- 16. The polypeptide of any of claims 6-15 wherein the peptide extension is HTPSSGRGGHR or a truncated form thereof (particularly HTPSSGRGG, HTPSSGR, HTPSS or HTP), KV, EST, LVY, RHT, SVF, SVT, TAD, TPA, AGVF or PGLPFKRV.
- 17. A detergent composition comprising a surfactant and the polypeptide of any of claims 6-5 16.
  - 18. A DNA sequence encoding the polypeptide of any of claims 6-16.
  - 19. An expression vector harboring the DNA sequence of claim 18.
  - 20. A transformed host cell containing the DNA sequence of claim 18 or the expression vector of claim 19.
- 10 21. A method of producing the polypeptide of any of claims 6-16 which method comprises culturing the transformed host cell of claim 7 under conditions conducive for the production of the polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the resulting broth.
  - 22. A detergent composition comprising a surfactant and a lipase which has:
    - a) a remission increase ( $\Delta R$ ) of at least 3 at the test washing conditions given in the specification,
      - b) a ratio of hydrolytic activities towards tributyrin at pH 9 and pH 7 (LU9/LU7) of at least 2.0, and
      - c) a ratio of hydrolytic activities towards olive oil and tributyrin (SLU/LU) of at least 2.0.
- 20 23. A method of preparing a detergent, comprising:
  - a) testing at least one lipase for:
    - i) its first-wash performance in a detergent solution,
    - ii) Its relative lipase activity at neutral and alkaline pH, and
    - iii) its relative activity towards long-chain and short-chain acyl bonds in triglycerides,
  - b) selecting a lipase which has:
    - i) a remission increase ( $\Delta R$ ) of at least 3 at the test washing conditions given in the specification,

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gta acg cat tac gag ga Val Thr His Tyr Glu As 200	cct gtc cc Pro Val Pro	c aag ctg cct o Lys Leu Pro 205	ccc agg agt : Pro Arg Ser   210	ttt 888 Phe
gga tac agc caa cct ag Gly Tyr Ser Gln Pro Se 215	ccg gaa ta Pro Glu Ty 22	r Trp Ile Thr	tcg gga aac a Ser Gly Asn a 225	aat : 936 Asn
gtg act gtg act tcg tc Val Thr Val Thr Ser Se 230	gac atc gar Asp Ile Asp 235	p Val Val Val	ggt gtc gac : Gly Val Asp : 240	tcg 984 Ser
•		Page 16		

act gca ggc aac gac ggg acg cct gat ggc ctt gac act gct gcc cat
Thr Ala Gly Asn Asp Gly Thr Pro Asp Gly Leu Asp Thr Ala Ala His
245
250
257

agg tgg tat ttt gga cct act acc gaa tgt tcg tcg tca tga 1074
Arg Trp Tyr Phe Gly Pro Thr Thr Glu Cys Ser Ser Ser 265 270

<210> 10

<211> 300

<212> PRT

<213> Talaromyces byssochlamydoides

<400> 10

Met Phe Lys Ser Thr Val Arg Ala Ile Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Thr Ser -25 -25 -15

Ser Val Phe Ala Ala Pro Ile Glu Leu Gly Arg Arg Asp Val Ser Glu
-10 -5 -1 1

Gln Leu Phe Asn Gln Phe Asn Leu Phe Glu Gln Tyr Ser Ala Ala Ala 10 15

Tyr Cys Pro Ala Asn Phe Glu Ser Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Ile Ser Cys 25

Ser Thr Gly Asn Cys Pro Leu Val Gln Gln Ala Gly Ala Thr Thr Leu 40 45 50

Tyr Ala Phe Asn Asn Ile Gly Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala 55 60 65

Val Asp Pro Thr Asn Arg Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Phe Arg Gly Ser Glu 70 80

Ser Leu Glu Asn Trp Ile Thr Asn Leu Ser Ala Asp Leu Val Asp Ala 85 90 95 100

Ser Ala Ile Cys Ser Gly Cys Glu Ala His Asp Gly Phe Tyr Ser Ser 105 110 115

Trp Gln Ser val Ala Ser Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser Ala Leu 120 130

Ser Ala Tyr Pro Asn Tyr Lys Leu Val Phe Thr Gly His Ser Leu Gly 145

Ala Ala Leu Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala Val Ser Leu Arg Glu Ser Gly Tyr 150 160 Page 17 WO 02/062973 PCT/DK02/90084

Asn Ile Asp Leu Tyr Asn Phe Gly Cys Pro Arg Val Gly Asn Thr Ala 165 170 175 180

Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile Thr Asn Gln Thr Gly Gly Thr Asn Tyr Arg Val 185 190 195

Thr His Tyr Glu Asp Pro Val Pro Lys Leu Pro Pro Arg Ser Phe Gly 200 205

Tyr Ser Gln Pro Ser Pro Glu Tyr Trp Ile Thr Ser Gly Asn Asn Val 215 220 225

Thr Val Thr Ser Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Val Gly Val Asp Ser Thr 230 240

Ala Gly Asn Asp Gly Thr Pro Asp Gly Leu Asp Thr Ala Ala His Arg 245 250 255

Trp Tyr Phe Gly Pro Thr Thr Glu Cys Ser Ser Ser 270

<210> 11

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligo 19671

<400> 11

ctcccttctc tgaacaataa accc

<210> 12

<211> 77

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligo 99122211

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (50)..(57)

Page 18

<223> n is C or G or T or A

<400> 12 cctctagatc	tcgagctcgg	tcaccggtgg	cctccgcggc	cgctgctawn	пพากพากลลд	60
acatgtccca	attaacc					77

## INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT issued pursuant to Rule 7.1 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM	
Identification reference given by the DEPOSITOR:	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY:  DSM 14047
II. SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION AND/OR PROPOSED TAXONOMIC DESI	GNATION
The microorganism identified under I, above was accompanied by:	
(X) a scientific description (X) a proposed taxonomic designation  (Mark with a cross where applicable).	
III. RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE	
This International Depositary Authority accepts the microorganism identified a (Date of the original deposit).	nder I. above, which was received by it on 2001-02-08
IV. RECEIPT OF REQUEST FOR CONVERSION	
The microorganism identified under I above was received by this International and a request to convert the original deposit to a deposit under the Budapest I for conversion).	
V. INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GribH Address: Mascheroder Weg 1b	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):
D-38124 Braunschweig	U. Weils Date: 2001-02-19

Where Rule 6.4 (d) applies, such date is the date on which the status of international depositary authority was acquired.

Form DSMZ-BP/4 (soic page) 0196

#### INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

VIABILITY STATEMENT issued pursuant to Rule 10.2 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. DEPOS	ITOR ·	II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM
Name: Address:	Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 14047  Date of the deposit or the transfer!: 2001-02-08
IIL VIAB	ILITY STATEMENT	
On that da	ity of the microorganism identified under II above was tested on a late, the said microorganism was  (3) viable  3) no longer viable  DITIONS UNDER WHICH THE VIABILITY TEST HAS BEEN P	
v. inter	NATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: Address:	DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):

Indicate the date of original deposit or, where a new deposit or a transfer has been made, the most recent relevant date (date of the new deposit or date of the transfer).

Mark with a cross the applicable box.

Form DSMZ-BP/9 (sole page) 0196

in the cases referred to in Rule 10.2(a) (ii) and (iii), refer to the most recent viability test.

Fill in if the information has been requested and if the results of the test were negative.

## INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT issued pursuant to Rule 7.1 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM	
Identification reference given by the DEPOSITOR:	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY:  DSM 14048
II. SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION AND/OR PROPOSED TAXONOMIC DES	IGNATION
The microorganism identified under I. above was accompanied by:	
(X) a scientific description (X) a proposed taxonomic designation (Mark with a cross where applicable).	
UI. RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE	
This International Depositary Authority accepts the microorganism identified (Date of the original deposit).	under I. above, which was received by it on 2001-02-08
IV. RECEIFT OF REQUEST FOR CONVERSION	
The microorganism identified under I above was received by this Internation and a request to conven the original deposit to a deposit under the Budapest for conversion).	al Depositary Authority on (date of original deposit)  Treaty was received by it on (date of receipt of request
V. INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Address: Maschcroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the laternational Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):

Form DSMZ-BP/4 (sole page) 0196

## INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

> VIABILITY STATEMENT issued pursuant to Rule 10.2 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. DEPOSITOR		II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM
Address:	Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 14048  Date of the deposit or the transfer!: 2001-02-08
III. VIABI	LITY STATEMENT	
On that das	ty of the microorganism identified under II above was tested on the the said microorganism was  (3) viable  (4) no longer viable	2001-02-08 '.
IV. COND	ITIONS UNDER WHICH THE VIABILITY TEST HAS BEEN P	ERFORMED'
v. Interi	NATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: Address:	DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):  U, Wa-Lo  Date: 2001-02-19

Indicate the date of original deposit or, where a new deposit or a transfer has been made, the most recent relevant date (date of the new deposit or date of the transfer).

In the cases referred to in Rule 10.2(a) (ii) and (iii), refer to the most recent viability test.

Mark with a cross the applicable box.

Form DSMZ-BP/9 (sole page) 0196

Fill in if the information has been requested and if the results of the test were negative.

### INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT issued pursuant to Rule 7.1 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. IDENTIF	TCATION OF THE MICROORGANISM	
Identification	on reference given by the DEPOSITOR:	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY:  DSM 14049
II. SCIEN	TIFIC DESCRIPTION AND/OR PROPOSED TAXONOMIC DE	SIGNATION
The micron	organism identified under I. above was accompanied by:	
	(X ) a scientific description	
	(X) a proposed taxonomic designation	
(Mark with	a cross where applicable).	
III. RECEI	PT AND ACCEPTANCE	
	ational Depositary Authority accepts the microorganism identified e original deposit).	under I. above, which was received by it on 2001-02-08
IV. RECEI	PT OF REQUEST FOR CONVERSION	
	organism identified under I above was received by this Internation est to convert the original deposit to a deposit under the Budapest tion).	
V. INTER	NATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name:	DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the finternational Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):
Address:	Mascheroder Weg Ib D-38124 Braunschweig	V. Weils
		Date: 2001-02-19

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Where Rule 6.4 (d) applies, such date is the date on which the status of international depositary authority was acquired.

### INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

> VIABILITY STATEMENT issued pursuant to Rule 10.2 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. DEPOSITOR	B. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM
Name: Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 Address: 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 14049  Date of the deposit or the transfer!: 2001-02-08
III. VIABILITY STATEMENT	
The viability of the microorganism identified under II above was tested on 2 On that date, the said microorganism was  (X) <sup>3</sup> viable  ( ) <sup>2</sup> no longer viable  IV. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE VIABILITY TEST HAS BEEN PE	
V. INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	·
Name: DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH  Address: Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the laternational Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):  Date: 2001-02-19

Indicate the date of original deposit or, where a new deposit or a transfer has been made, the most recent relevant date (date of the new deposit or

In the cases referred to in Rule 10.2(a) (ii) and (iii), refer to the most recent viability test.

Mark with a cross the applicable box.

Fill in if the information has been requested and if the results of the test were negative.

Form DSMZ-BP/9 (sole page) 0196

## INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT issued pursuant to Rule 7.1 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. IDENTIF	FICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM	
Identification	on reference given by the DEPOSITOR: $564$	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY:  DSM 14051
II. SCIEN	TIFIC DESCRIPTION AND/OR PROPOSED TAXONOMIC DES	GIGNATION
	(X ) a scientific description (X ) a proposed taxonomic designation a cross where applicable).	
This Interna	PT AND ACCEPTANCE  ational Depositary Authority accepts the microorganism identified to original deposit).	under 8. above, which was received by it on 2001-02-08
	PT OF REQUEST FOR CONVERSION	
The microo and a reque for convers	rganism identified under I above was received by this International st to convert the original deposit to a deposit under the Budapest ion).	Il Depositary Authority on (date of original deposit)  Treaty was received by it on (date of receipt of request
V. INTERN	VATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name:	DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):
Address:	Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	U, Weils Date: 2001-02-19

Form DSMZ-BP/4 (solc page) 0196

Where Rule 6.4 (d) applies, such date is the date on which the status of international depositary authority was acquired.

### INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK

> VIABILITY STATEMENT issued pursuant to Rule 10.2 by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY identified at the bottom of this page

I. DEPOSI	TOR	II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM
Address:	Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DENMARK	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 14051  Date of the deposit or the transfer!: 2001-02-08
III. VIABII	LITY STATEMENT	
On that dat	ty of the microorganism identified under II above was tested on Zie, the said microorganism was  (c) viable  (c) no longer viable  (TIONS UNDER WHICH THE VIABILITY TEST HAS BEEN P	•
	THORS UNDER WHICH THE VIRBILITY TEST HAS BEEN P	ERFORMED
v. Intern	NATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: Address:	DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Mascheroder Weg Ib D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):  One 2001-02-19

Indicate the date of original deposit or, where a new deposit or a transfer has been made, the most recent relevant date (date of the new deposit or date of the transfer).

In the cases referred to in Rule 10.2(a) (ii) and (iii), refer to the most recent viability test.

Mark with a cross the applicable box.

Fill in if the information has been requested and if the results of the test were negative.

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